The People's Advocate.

J. W. CROMWELL, Editor. PRINCIPLES---NOT MEN; BUT MEN AS THE REPRESENTATIVES OF PRINCIPLES. T. B. PINN, Publisher and Business Manager.

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A Close, Hard Man.

A hard, close man was Solomon Ray,
Nothing of value he gave away;
He hoarded and saved,
He pinched and shaved,
And the more he had the more he craved.

The hard-earned dollars he toiled to gain
Brought him little but care and pain;
For little he spent,
And all he lent,
He made it bring him twenty per cent.

Such was the life of Solomon Ray;
The years went by and his hair grew gray;
His cheeks grew thin,
And his soul within
Grew hard as the dollars he worked to win.

But he died one day, as all men must,
For life is fleeting, and naught but dust;
The heirs were gay,
That laid him away,
And that was the end of Solomon Ray.

They quarreled now, who had little cared
For Solomon Ray while his life was spared;
His lands were sold,
And his hard-earned gold,
All went to the lawyers, I am told.

Yet men will cheat and pinch and save
Nor carry their treasures beyond the grave.
All the gold some day
Will melt away,
Like the selfish savings of Solomon Ray.

The Little Maid of Domremy.

It is more than four hundred and fifty years since, in the village of Domremy on the river Meuse, was born a little girl to whom they gave the name of Jeanne (in English, Joan or Jane). It is probable that her father, a poor and respectable peasant, was named Darc. Later, when the little girl had grown famous, people altered the name and called her Jeanne d'Arc (of Arc), which is as though one of you should be called Kate of Rochester, or Lucy of Minneapolis. France was not then the rich and powerful country which it has since become. For a long time it had been governed or misgoverned by a king who was insane, and first one party and then another, getting tired of his rule, had thrown it off, so that the nation was in a state of civil war. Then, besides civil war, France had to contend also with an outside enemy, for the English, who were always fighting with France in those days, had sent a large army across the channel, and captured many important French towns. Some of the people thought they would like to be ruled by the English, and offered the crown to the English king, Henry V., who accepted it gladly, and had, first himself, and then his little son, crowned kings of France. The rest of the nation were angry at this, and refused to acknowledge any king but their own. Great quarreling and bloodshed followed and went on for years; the people were taxed heavily, the fields remained untilled, there was famine and scarcity of all sorts, and the poor suffered greatly.

It was in the midst of these unhappy times that Jeanne was born, and grew to be, first a hardy little girl, and then a vigorous maiden, with a noble, beautiful face, though its expression was thoughtful and sad. She had a rough, hard life, working in the fields and caring for the farm animals; and when feeding the oxen or tending the sheep in the dim twilight, she had plenty of time to think of the miseries amid which she lived. The peasants in that part of the country used to repeat an old prophecy that France, in her time of deepest distress, would be saved by a maiden. Nobody knew who made the prophecy, but every one believed it, for those were superstitious days, and people put great faith in legends and old sayings. There were no books and newspapers, as there are now, to make persons wide awake and intelligent. Jeanne believed with the rest. And when she felt sad and hopeless at the sufferings she saw and the worse sufferings she heard about, she thought a great deal about this prophecy, and wondered when the wonderful maiden would come to them. "For surely," thought she, "France can never be worse off than she is now, with the wicked English having their own way everywhere, and our poor king shut up like a prisoner in his own land."

She dwelt so much upon these things that at last it seemed to her that a voice spoke, whether from within or without she could not be sure, and said that she was the maiden appointed to save the land from its troubles. Just then the crazy king died, and his son, Charles VII., a young man of twenty, succeeded to the throne. It was a miserable inheritance truly, for few acknowledged his authority, and he was too poor to pay for soldiers, who in those days were always to be had for pay. He and the little army which he contrived to get together, fought two or three times with the English and were beaten, and at last the only important city left him, the city of Orleans, was closely besieged by the enemy. For months it held out, but little by little the foe gained, till it became evident that before long Orleans would be forced to yield, and with it would go the last hope of the royal family of France.

Jeanne Darc was eighteen years old at this time, and the "voices" which had been speaking to her for five years were growing each day louder and calling her to do something, she knew not what, to save the country. At last she became so certain of her divine mission that she could keep silent no longer, and she persuaded her uncle to take her to Baudricourt, one of the king's officers, who was governor of the town of Vancouleurs. To him she explained about the voices, and begged him to send her to the king, promising that if he would do so she would raise the siege of Orleans, and that the king, in less than three months, should be crowned in the city of Rheims, which was at that time fast held by the English. The governor did not believe in her a bit at first, but matters had got so desperate that he was willing to try anything, so at last he sent Jeanne to Chinon, where the king was residing.

It must have been a singular sight, Jeanne in her simple peasant's garb in the midst of the gay court. But she was too much in earnest to think about herself or be frightened. The king stood among the other gentlemen, dressed exactly like them, but Jeanne went straight up and knelt before him without a moment's hesitation, which surprised everybody very much.

So eloquent was she, so full of enthusiasm and confidence in her own powers, that the king and his counselors believed in her at once. They gave her a suit of armor and a horse, which she knew very well how to manage, for she had often ridden the horses to water in Domremy. When they fetched the sword which belonged to her armor, she rejected it, and begged them to send to the church of St. Catherine of Fierbois, where, buried in the ground, would be found a consecrated sword which it was meant she should carry. They did so, and, sure enough, the sword was discovered just as she had said, which made people believe in her more than ever. Thus equipped, with a white banner in her hand, she took command of ten thousand troops headed by the brave Dunois, and marched straight to Orleans. The news of this wonderful event spread everywhere. The English, who were as superstitious as the French, took fright. Whole regiments deserted "for fear of the Mayde," for there is nothing like superstition to make cowards even of brave men. Jeanne's own soldiers, fired by her noble courage, fought as if inspired. In less than a week the siege of Orleans was raised, and the enemy in full retreat. Other battles followed, in all of which Jeanne was victorious. Rheims was given up without a blow, and there, in three months from the time of Jeanne's first appearance at the court, Charles was solemnly crowned king—the "Maid of Orleans," as she was now called, standing beside him in full armor, with her white banner in her hand! She had kept her promise, and the work was done.

When the coronation was over, she knelt down before the throne and prayed the king to let her go back again to Domremy and tend her sheep. The "voices" which had led her so far, promised nothing beyond this day. She desired to return to her simple life, and be plain Jeanne Darc again, as she was before these great things came to pass.

But the king would not consent. He and the army had learned to look upon "the Mayde" as an inspired being, and they insisted that she could not be spared till all the English were driven across the sea. So Jeanne staid, though unwillingly. I wish they had let her go back to peaceful Domremy; then I should not have to tell of the sad and painful ending of her story.

For nothing went well with her or with the army that she led, from that day. She had ceased to believe in herself, and that is a fatal thing. More than once they were beaten, and at last, at the siege of Paris, Jeanne was wounded, dragged from her horse, and taken prisoner by a Frenchman, who, to his shame, afterward sold her for a sum of money to her mortal foes, the English. By the laws of military honor, she should have been regarded as a prisoner of war. But the English, who were all the more cruel because they had once been afraid of her, preferred to consider her as a sorceress, and called a court together to try her as such. The French king was too selfish and cowardly to interfere, and without a friend to help or advise her, deserted by the monarch she had served and the nation she had saved, poor Jeanne was left to her fate.

Poor, simple girl, puzzled and terrified, she could neither understand nor answer the charges they brought against her. When she told with simple truthfulness the story of the voices which had spoken to her in the fields, and bidden her go forth to find the king, they scoffed at her, and said that nobody but the devil would have anything to say to a sorceress. Weary, confused, and heartsick, she even doubted herself at last, and when they brought a paper which stated that she had lied in claiming a mission from Heaven, and purposely deceived people, she signed it, hoping that they would spare her life and let her go free. Her persecutors were sorry that she signed, for what they wanted was an excuse to kill her. They were afraid to let her live, lest she should escape from them, and the French army rally round her again. It is never difficult to make an excuse when the strong desire to oppress the weak. They put a suit of armor in her room, and took away all her other clothes, and when the poor girl, not knowing what else to do, put on the armor, they declared that was a sign that she took back her confession, and accordingly condemned her to be burned as a witch. It was a cruel and cowardly thing, but cruelty is always cowardice.

So in the marketplace of Rouen, surrounded by a great crowd of soldiers, Jeanne Darc was burned at the stake on the last day of May, 1431. The Seine carried her ashes down to the sea. She was patient and courageous to the last; and though her face was covered with tears, her constancy never wavered. She kept her eyes fixed on the crucifix, and, when the flames rose up about her, was heard to murmur: "God be blessed!"

So ended the wonderful life of the sweet maid of Domremy. The marketplace in Rouen where she suffered is still called the "Place de la Pucelle," or "The Place of the Maiden," and on the spot where the stake was erected stands a bronze statue of Jeanne, in armor, holding her consecrated banner. The shame of her death lies heavily on all who took part in it; on the Frenchman who gave her up, the English who slew her, and the weak young king who did nothing to aid or avenge her, and who allowed ten years to go by before he reversed the verdict by which she was condemned, and proclaimed her the heroine and martyr which she undoubtedly was.

Better things than these, however, can be said of our Jeanne. Heroism and martyrdom are great, but to live purely and worthily is greater still. The character of the maid of Domremy was spotless. She was distinguished for her innocence and modesty; her hand never shed blood, and the gentle dignity of her manner inspired respect in all who came near her, and even restrained the violence of her rough soldiers. She did what we must call unwomanly things, but she did them at the call of duty, and in a truly womanly spirit, full of purity, self-sacrifice and patience. So we, who live so many hundreds of years after, can afford to love as well as admire her, which we could not have done had she merely dreamed dreams and won battles.—*St. Nicholas.*

A Mystery.

On Dec. 22, 1873, three young men, serving in the coast guard at the Montauk lighthouse, Long Island, went out together to fish for cod. The sun was shining brightly, the wind was low, and the waves, for that season and in that place, were calm. They were within sight of their comrades on the shore. Stealthily, a thick fog drifted in from the sea, and shut them out from view. The wind continued calm. A few hours later a man wandered upon the beach, some two miles distant, and found a boat drifted in to land. It seemed to have been abandoned, but was all right. No water was in it. The oars were in their places. And concluding that it must have slipped the line, by which it had been attached to some vessel, the finder leaped into it and rowed up to the lighthouse to put it in charge and make his claim for salvage. There the boat was instantly recognized as the one in which the three young men had gone out fishing. The next day there was washed up on the beach at a distant point, the shirt which one of the young men had worn, and it was found to be untorn and buttoned carefully at the neck and wristband. At another remote spot there came to the shore a long rubber boot, that of one of the missing men, containing still a human foot and leg severed just above the boot. That was all that ever was given up by the sea and the fog of the ill-fated men who so mysteriously perished. One of the men, Albert Edwards, had been recently married, and belonged in Amagansett. The others, Alex. Osborne and —— Halsey, were single men from East Hampton and Bridgehampton. To this day speculation is active but unavailing concerning the fate that befell them beneath the pall of that blinding fog, far from human aid, and it is scarcely possible that the event will ever be other than it now is, "The Mystery of Montauk Point."

THE GREAT ENGINE.

An Interesting Description of the Immense Engine which Furnishes Power to Machinery Hall.

A wonderful thing is the great engine that furnishes the motive power to drive Machinery hall, on the Centennial grounds. A correspondent who thinks that the reader will be interested in the description tells us all about it. He says the work of building the monster was begun on the fourteenth of June, and was finished at a cost greater, it is said, than $70,000, which the board of finance have paid for it. The builder himself gave his personal attention to the work, and when its parts were complete stood by in Machinery hall to assist in putting them together.

The plan for furnishing this power was by a double engine, consisting of two beam engines, of seven hundred horse-power each, in a central position in Machinery hall, and distributing the power from this point throughout the building. These engines have the fly-wheel (a gear) between them, and the cranks of both connect with the same crank shaft, so that properly speaking it should be called one engine, instead of two, or a double engine. Machinery hall is 1,400 feet long by 360 feet wide, with additions, one of which is a continuation of the transept, giving a width of about 600 feet in the middle of the building. The engine is placed in the transept, in the center of the whole hall, directly facing the main side entrance. The building here is seventy feet from the floor to the top of the ventilator, thus giving ample height for the working of the engine. The gear fly-wheel connects underneath the floor with the main shaft, which is 252 feet long and runs crosswise of the building. At the ends of this shaft and at two intermediate points, connected with it by nests of beveled gear six feet in diameter, are shafts 108 feet long, running at right angles with the main shaft and parallel with the Main building, to points directly under the ends of the separate lines of overhead shafting. At each end of these four connecting shafts are the main pulleys, eight in all, seven of them being eight and one nine feet in diameter, and each thirty-two inches across the face. By this arrangement each pulley is directly under the end of a distinct main shaft overhead in the hall, with which it is connected by a double belt, thirty inches wide and seventy feet long, an aggregate of twenty feet in width of double belting being required to transmit the whole power of the engine, and each is in a position to drive a straight line of shafting six hundred and fifty-five feet long, of what may be called a separate section of machinery, each section being the whole length and one-fourth of the width of one wing of the hall. This main shaft extends underneath the floor of the transept a hundred feet or more, to furnish power for machinery in that. Thus there are 784 feet of main shafting, four nests of beveled gear (three in a nest, and each gear six feet in diameter), and the large gear connecting with the gear fly-wheel underneath the floor and completely out of sight, while the main pulleys extend above the floors less than half their diameter.

The main belts, instead of being an eyesore, as is too often the case, pass through the hall in out of the way places, and are incased in glass apartments, eight by six feet in size, so as to make a proper exhibit of the belts.

The boiler house is a short distance from the transept and thirty-six feet from the main building. In this there are twenty upright boilers of seventy horse-power each, connecting with the engine by means of pipes underneath the floor, 320 feet long and eighteen inches in diameter, of wrought iron and double riveted. The boiler house is a handsome red brick structure, with two chimneys (ornamented), ninety feet in height. This house is arranged with balconies for the convenience of those who wish to witness the working of the apparatus in the boiler house.

The engines are what are known as beam engines, with all the latest improvements, and nominally of seven hundred horse-power each, or fourteen hundred horse-power in both, though this can be increased even to 2,500 horse-power should occasion require. The cylinders are forty inches in diameter, with ten feet stroke. The engines are provided with air pumps and condensing apparatus, and are intended to work with from twenty-five to eighty pounds of steam, according to the requirements of the Exhibition. It is set upon polished iron plates—an iron carpet, as it were—placed upon a platform fifty-five feet in diameter, raised three and one-half feet above the floor of the hall.

The gear fly-wheel is thirty feet in diameter, two feet across its face and weighs fifty-six tons. And as one looks on it it is easy to believe that it is the heaviest cut wheel ever made, as indeed it is. It has 216 teeth, and these are finished with such degree of accuracy, such perfection of nicety, that though the wheel makes thirty-six revolutions per minute it runs absolutely noiselessly.

In a piece of work of the magnitude of this wheel, where one would naturally suppose workmanship of ordinary care would answer just as well, it may seem strange to learn that in the finish of these teeth as fine workmanship is necessary as on a sewing machine or the works of a watch, but that is literally true. The microscope is brought into liberal use, and what would appear to be the small matter of the hundredth part of an inch is a matter to be carefully looked after. For the information of the curious it may be stated that the velocity of the periphery of this wheel, at the number of revolutions mentioned, will be 3,384 feet per minute, or about thirty-eight miles per hour. This wheel is between the two engines and connected with gear underneath the floor, giving just room enough to allow the cranks to clear the floor while working. The crank shaft is nineteen inches in diameter and twelve feet long, of hammered iron. The bearings for this shaft are eighteen inches in diameter and twenty-seven inches in length, and look large enough almost for a good-sized boy to crawl into and cuddle down. The cranks, which, seen alone, seem to be enormous, are of gun metal, highly polished, and weigh over five tons each. The walking beams are of new design and are nine feet wide in the center, twenty-seven feet long and weigh eleven tons each. These are cast solid, while the gear fly-wheel is cast in sections. The connecting rods are about twenty-four feet long, and are made of horseshoes, or to be literally correct, of horse shoe scrap iron, that being considered the best iron that can be obtained. (Ninety-six hundred horseshoes were used in making the connecting rods.) The piston rods are of steel, six and a quarter inches in diameter, and the velocity of the pistons is 720 feet per minute. The large gear with which the gear fly-wheel connects is ten feet in diameter, and is a solid casting weighing 17,600 pounds. The height of the engine from the main floor to the top of the walking beam at its highest pitch is thirty-nine feet, and every part of it is accessible by means of iron staircases and balconies, which are so designed as to contribute largely to the embellishment of the whole. The weight of the engine and everything connected with it is 700 tons.

Too Long a Tongue.

Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's new book tells the following story: All the stories told of Dr. Gill are somewhat grim. He could not come down to the level of men and women in the common order so far as to be jocose, and when he attempted to do so, he looked like Hercules with the distaff, or Goliath threading a needle. When he verged upon the humorous the jokes were ponderous and overwhelming, burying his adversary as well as crushing him. It is said that a garrulous dame called on him to find fault with the excessive length of his white bands. "Well, well," said the doctor, "what do you think is the right length? Take and make them as long or as short as you like."

The lady expressed her delight; she was sure her dear pastor would grant her request, and therefore she had brought her scissors with her, and would do the trimming at once. Accordingly, snip, snip, and the thing was done, and the bibs returned.

"Now," said the doctor, "my good sister, you must do me a good turn also."

"Yes, that I will, doctor. What can it be?"

"Well—you have something about you which is a deal too long, and I should like to see it shorter."

"Indeed, dear sir, I will not hesitate, said the dame; "what is it, here are the scissors, use them as you please."

"Come, then," said the pastor, "good sister, put out your tongue."

We have often pictured him sitting in the old chair which is preserved in our vestry, and thus quietly rebuking the gossip.

Considerable Berry.

Charles Mathews, the comedian, was served by a greengrocer named Berry, and generally settled his bill once a quarter. At one time the account was sent in before it was due, and Mr. [illegible] laboring under an idea that his [illegible] was doubted, said: "Hem! [illegible] mull, Berry. You have [illegible] bill, Berry, before it was [illegible] Your father, the elder [illegible] have been such a g[illegible] you need not look so [illegible] I don't care a straw, I [illegible] pay you till Christmas."

Items of Interest.

A timid person is frightened before a danger, a coward during the time, and a courageous person afterward.

The Midland railway of England has cost about £50,000,000, and brings in a revenue of £5,000,000 a year.

The man who is always in a hurry is the very man who, at the end of a lifetime, has the least to show for it.

A flash of lightning at Cheshire, Mass., tore holes in the ground all about a farmer and the cow he was milking, and then knocked both down.

A number of carrier pigeons have been placed on the lighthouse off Harwich, England, in order to train them for regular communication with the port.

A young doctor to a lady patient: "You must take exercise for your health." "All right," said she, "I'll jump at the first offer." They were married in about six months.

The khedive of Egypt provides a daily feast for the cats of Cairo, at the great mosque, and great is the tumult at the hour of prayer, when they all rush to the distributing priest for their allowance.

Texarkana, a town of 200 inhabitants, is claimed by both Texas and Arkansas, the State line dividing the town in the center. Taxpayers are happy, because they don't recognize the assessment of either State.

Accustom yourself to overcome and master things of difficulty; for if you observe, the left hand for want of practice is insignificant, and not adapted to general business, yet it holds the bridle better than the right, from constant use.

Capt. Adam S. Smally, of Duxbury, Mass., has received from the British government an elegant gold chronometer, suitably inscribed, in recognition of his humanity and kindness in rescuing the crew of the Sparkenhoe, of Dublin, wrecked in November last.

Nurses should be careful not to dispirit or frighten their patients. By a mistake a married lady in London gave her husband, who was suffering from heart disease, a dose from a wrong bottle, labeled "poison." The mistake was immediately detected, but there was no poison in the bottle; the patient, however, was so frightened that he died the same afternoon.

A Boston gentleman who advertised a reward of $5, and no questions asked, for the return of a stolen black-and-tan dog, was somewhat surprised to receive from a respectable daily paper an offer to insert the advertisement, with the added inducement that "The daily —— is well adapted, we believe, to your purpose, as it reaches the class to whom you especially appeal."

A fearful tragedy has been enacted at Angouleme, France, by a young gunner of the Twenty-first regiment of artillery. He was found drunk at target practice, and requested by his brigadier to deliver his two packages of ten ball cartridges each. One was missing, and upon being told so by his officer, he suddenly raised his carbine and shot him, exclaiming: "Here is the last one."

A Band Contest.

A marked feature of the July days of the Centennial exhibition will be a musical contest between the different bands of the country. The contestants will be divided into three classes. Prizes will be offered for the successful competitor in each of the three classes. The classes are arranged so that each band will contest only with those of its own class. No distinction is made in the nature of the premiums offered to the different classes. The classes are as follows: First, full military band of reed and brass instruments, thirty-six performers; second, full military band of brass instruments alone, not less than twenty-four performers; third, brass bands, composed wholly of professional musicians, or of professional and amateur and mixed, or of amateurs alone, of not less than twelve nor more than eighteen performers. Each organization will prepare two pieces, they themselves making the selection, with the limitations that they are to choose [illegible] composers prescribed by the [illegible] The judges, in awarding [illegible] be governed by [illegible] shown in [illegible]

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Saturday, May 27, 1876.

BROKEN PLEDGES.

Our correspondent *Red Cloud*, in another column, alludes to the aim of the Conservative party of this State, (a party which through its governors and in its State papers has repeatedly boasted of its acceptance of the situation,) to systematically disfranchise a hundred thousand voters by two unjust, unreasonable, uncalled for amendments to the State Constitution; by one which provides for the annual payment of $3.00 capitation tax as a condition precedent to the exercise of the right of voting, and by another which makes petit larceny a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise. It is not necessary to repeat the pledges made by the famous committee of nine to President Grant and the obligation made before a committee of Congress, of which Gen. Butler was chairman; but we call attention to the law passed at the second session of the forty-first Congress which provides, among other things, "that the Constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive *any citizen* or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, who are entitled to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are *now* felonies at common law, of which they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State. *Provided* that any alteration of said Constitution, proscriptive in its effects, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters. Six years have barely passed since the enacting of that law, and to-day the Conservative party of Virginia deliberately proposes to so amend the State Constitution as to practically disfranchise thousands of voters for conviction of petit larceny or non prepayment of a poll tax of three dollars.

It is not enough that ballot boxes shall be stolen and destroyed with the connivance of the offibers of the law; that the will of the people be nullified by wholesale stuffing of ballot boxes; that whole districts and ...ties should not have their votes ...nted to subserve mere partisan ...efinement of per... ...porting to ment against the Republicans, and flee into the embrace of the Democratic party, let them know that they must by affiliation with this party not merely consent to sacrifice their own political interests but be active instruments in their own destruction and prove themselves their own executioners.

We do not justify larceny; we do not think the man who refuses to pay his taxes the most exemplary citizens; but this is no reason for classifying petit larceny with burglary, forgery and with other felonies. There must be some *motive* for this extreme measure. Does it require any special insight to declare that it is nothing less than a deliberate plan to disfranchise men whose chief misfortune is their race and colors. We call the attention of the colored voters of the State to these amendments and the party which originated and which supports them.

TO THE VIRGINIA DELEGATION IN THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

You must know that the success of the Democratic party in the country in 1874 occasioned the awakening of the dry bones of the Democracy and their increase to a great army of Bourbons and reactionists in the Virginia and throughout the South. A success now which would place the entire government practically in the hands of the Democratic party, would have worse results to the Republicans of the South than to anyother class in this country. It is your duty then at Cincinnati to labor mainly for the nomination of such a ticket and the adoption of such a platform as will bring *success* to our party and disastrous defeat to the Democratic party. It is none of your business to form or enter into combinations to defeat certain candidates who are distasteful to other candidates on personal grounds. Labor as long as you have opportunity for the most available candidate be he Blaine, Morton, Conkling, or Hayes. By a large majority our preferences in Virginia are for JAMES G. BLAINE. It is your duty to recognize that preference.—We know you will not abuse the confidence entrusted in you; we beg to call your attention further to this truth, that hero worship is not the end of our usefulness; the great duty is for you to risk nothing for the success of the Republican pary as the best means of restraining the Bourbon Conservatives of Virginia and the South.

LOUISA C. H. POST OFFICE AGAIN.

We had measurably regarded as sincere and true the declaration of the Conservatives of Virginia to the Republicans that they (the Conservatives) would rather see Federal offices filled by negroes than by carpetbaggers or scalawags; but the Louisa *Record* adopts another article in *its* political creed, for it rushes as valiantly to the defense of one of the latter, as it could be expected to do, for one completely within its own political communion.

Mr. Lazarus Bilb, the new postmaster at Louisa C. H., is a negro. That is his chief, his only offence. He is a gentleman, a business man in good standing in his community, and in every way qualified to perform the duties of his office.

This amounts to naught. He is a *negro*; he ought not to have the office. Such, in short, is the animus of the *Record*. Hon. J. W. Poindexter must be a great man if he achieved all the *Record* credits him with; but if there were misrepresentations made to the Postoffice Department to secure the appointment of Mr. Bibbs, though the *Record* is careful not to say in what these misrepresentations consist, Mr. Turner is a poor witness, for *he* came to Washington, armed with papers in his pocket in his behalf, purporting to be signed by the very men who were on Mr. Bibbs bond. We will not argue with the *Record*, for it would be useless; but when it advises the people of Louisa C. H. to buy stamps elsewhere for the purpose of diminishing the revenue of the postoffice, it ...wo indiscreet, foolish things: ...e *Record* should not give ad... ..., it would not willingly ...The postmasters of adja... ...are invited into a trap ... in their dismissal, ...ment of several Lazarus Bibbs all over the county. The *Record will find it very inconvenient to mail its issues to its subscribers out of the county*, from another postoffice at pound rates. But if it chooses to pay a cent for each ounce of paper thus mailed, instead of two cents a pound, it is nobody's business.

Again: if postmasters sell stamps to perrsons living out of their delivery to increase the revenues of their offices they are liable to removal.

The people of Louisa C. H. will reflect upon this bad advice of the *Record*, and treat it as it deserves.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.

From all sections of the country there comes expressions of preference for this gentleman as the most fit and proper person to receive the nomination of the Republican party for the Presidency in 1876. The New York Independent remarks: "A careful survey of the field shows that Mr. Blaine has no equal in popular strength; that the only *possibility* of his defeat in the Convention is the combination of all the other candidates against him; that no Republican in the country has so universally commanded the confidence and esteem of the party; that he has not been so allied with the errors of the Administration as to make him their apologist; that he has executive abilities of the highest order, and an experience in public life which has made him familiar with governmental affairs; that all attempts to assail his character have been futile; that there is not a single Republican in the entire country who is so well qualified as he for the task of representing to the country the principles of his party and at the same time preserving the party's harmony."

We are free to say that we most unhesitatingly endorse the "Independent" in all it says in this direction. The simple grandeur of Mr. Blaine's character is admirably suited to the proportions of the government which he would be called upon to administer. The times require such a man in the Presidential chair—a man who is not simply a politician. We want some man cast in a noble mould; a man endeared to the people by his services; a man who on trying occasions has displayed courage and wisdom; a man whose public and private character are alike spotless to vindicate the great principles of the Republican party, and who can bring the government back to its purer and better days.

In the order of Providence such a man is presented to the American people, and that man is James G. Blaine—not merely because of his great strength every where, but because of the great qualities which belong to him. To a mind clear and vigorous he adds a great heart. His enlightened, his self-possession on trying occasions, his keen foresight, his love of truth, his independence and his unselfishness proclaim him great. In Mr. Blaine the Republicans will have a great captain around whose standard they can rally with confidence that he will lead them to certain victory. Of him it may be said, as one said of a noble Roman. "The elements are so mixed in him, that Nature might stand up, and say to all the world: This is a man."

We need at this juncture just such a man to stand forward as our leader. The crisis demands him, and we may be thankful that an overruling Providence that the crisis has produced him. Trying occasions often call out great men. They are often brought out by convultions, which they afterward guide for the good of mankind. Now, when the popular branch of the government in the hands of a wreckless majority who wield it for purely partizan purposes, we must wrest it from the grasp of those who would drive it headlong upon destruction. We want a leader who will open the way to victory—who will scatter the serried ranks of the rebel democracy, and that leader is James G. Blaine. Victory knows his standard, and only waits to see it thrown out to insure peaceful and beneficent success.

New England has thrown out her banner for him. New York is sending its forces to his support, and will give him the vote of an Empire if nominated. Pennsylvania is marching its legions in through the lines which are forming about him, and the Mother of States and statesmen has declared her determination to join the mighty phalanx. There comes also from the great West a potent voice for Blaine while South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana proclaim him as their preference, and when the Covention assembles the voice of Mississippi like the rush of her mighty river will be heard for Blaine. Florida and West Virginia have already spoken in clarion-tones for this great Republican, while several other States furnish assurances that their delegates will support him all the time.

With a reputation which honors the country, and throws its lustre around the title of American statesman, all must feel a just pride in the support of such a man for the Presidency.

Is it not lamentable indeed, that the great name Mr. Blaine has won, one so highly prized by those who know him best, and love him with knowledge that there should be among his compeers, men who are mean enough to endeavor to darken the gentleman's name, for no other reason than that they belong to a party which hates with bitter malignancy everybody, and everything Republican. We venture the assertion that there is not an American citizen who feels a pride in the fame of the American statesmen of the present day, irrespective of party, who does not feel a virtuous contempt for the pettiness of those party demagogues who have so wantonly and wickedly uttered charges against the good name and fame of this distinguished Republican.

We think that much of the hostility which has exhibited itself among the Democrats of the present House of Representatives towards Mr. Blaine, is attributable to the fact, that in the contest which has been waged by the Democratic members in the efforts to violate every precedent and principle of usage, a contest which made good men tremble for the fate of our government, and bad men to hope for its overthrow, this fearless champion of the people's rights stood up for his country, and denounced those who would again drench it in fratracidal blood.

In that contest Mr. Blaine put everything at stake, and in the face of the malignancy of his enemies, his fame which were respendent before will shine with increased lustre for the courage which he has displayed in the people's cause. He stands out before the eyes of the American people in a far grander position than he would have occupied had he not taken the bold, and the puny shafts which have been hurled at him by Democratic vampires will never reach him.

So far as strength and availability are concerned, we are strongly of the belief that Mr. Blaine is the *strongest* man that can be nominated. Against him as a consistent Repnblican, a courteous and elegant gentleman, a pure and well-tried statesman, not a word can be said, consequently with him, as the Republican standard bearer, the opponents of the Republican party will be compelled to assail our party principles, not being able to assail our candidates.

*

MR. W. H. PLEASANTS, of Danville, made a forcible, and stirring address to the Republican voters of his town on the 15th inst., sharply criticizing the course of the Conservative party in his immediate vicinity and defending the political action of the colored voters. He made several telling points against the Conservatives, turning the tables completely against them, and silencing them with their own arguments.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

Preferences of the Delegates so far elected.

The following statement of the number, and preferences for nominee for President, of delegates so far chosen the Cincinati Convention, is compiled in order to correct many erroneous impressions arising from irresponsible estimates. The facts are obtained from the most trustworthy sources.

We give the result as nearly as possible in the order in which State, Territorial and District Conventions have reported.

Maine, 14 delegates for James G. Blaine. All of the districts have not yet elected, but as there is no opposition to Mr. Blaine in his own State, we give the entire delegation.

Wisconsin, 20 delegates elected by the State convention, which adopted a resolution unanimously favoring the nomination of Mr. Blaine.

Texas, 16 delegates; unpledged, but supposed to be 6 for Blaine and 10 for Morton.

Indiana, 30 delegates for Oliver P. Morton.

Pennsylvania, 58 delegates for Jno. F. Hartranft. Pennsylvania is the only State which has instructed its delegation to vote as a unit, whether it sticks to its first choice or is transferred to another candidate.

Ohio, 44 delegates for R. B. Hayes.

New York, 70 delegates; the most of whom, say 55, will vote for Roscoe Conkling on the first bollot. Of the remainder, 8 are for Blaine, 5 for Bristow and 2 scattering.

Vermont, 10 delegates for Mr. Blaine, although uninstructed.

Mississippi, 16 delegates; 14 for Morton, 2 unknown.

South Carolina, 14 delegates, of whom 9 are for Morton, 4 for Blaine, and 1 for Bristow.

District of Columbia, 2 delegates Blaine.

North Carolina, 4 delegates at large, chosen by the State committee; all for Blaine.

Arkansas, 12 delegates for Morton.

Connecticut, 12 delegates; 8 of whom are for Jewell, 2 for Blaine, and 2 for Bristow.

Virginia, 22 delegates for Blaine, by resolution of State Convention.

California, 12 delegates; 10 of whom are for Blaine, and 2 for Bristow.

Oregon, 6 delegates for Blaine.

Colorado, 6 delegates; 2 for Blaine 2 for Bristow, 1 for Morton, 1 for Conkling.

Idaho, 2 delegates for Blaine.

Wyoming, 2 delegates for Bristow.

Montana, 2 delegates for Blaine.

Georgia, 22 delegates; 8 for Blaine, 6 for Bristow, 5 for Morton, and 3 for Conkling.

Maryland, 16 delegates for Blaine.

Massachusetts, 4 delegates at large, chosen by State Convention; 2 for Blaine, 2 for Bristow; first district, 2 delegates for Blaine; second district, 1 for Blaine, 1 for Bristow; fourth district, 2 for Blaine; fifth district, 1 for Blaine, 1 for Bristow; sixth district, 2 for Blaine; seventh district, 2 for Blaine; eighth district, 2 for Bristow; ninth district, 1 for Blaine, 1 for Bristow.

Rhode Island, 8 delegates, 6 for Blaine, 2 for Bristow.

Utah, 2 delegates for Blaine.

Nevada, 6 delegates for Blaine.

Michigan, 22 delegates, 16 of whom are for Blaine; 4 for Bristow; 1 for Conkling; 1 for Morton.

West Virginia, 10 delegates, of whom 9 are for Blaine and 1 for Bristow.

Alabama, 20 delegates elected by the seceders' convention. Another covention will send another delegation, but it is not known which will be admitted.

New Jersey, 18 delegates for Blaine.

Tennessee, 24 delegates, of which 18 are for Morton; 4 for Bristow; and 2 for Blaine.

Kentucky, 24 delegates for Bristow.

Delaware 6 delegates for Blaine.

For more convenient reference, we make the following table embodying these results.

STATE.	Blaine	Morton.	Conkling.	Bristow.	Hartranft.	Hayes.	Scattering or Unknown.
Maine	14						
Wisconsin	20						
Texas	6	10					
Indiana		30					
Pennsylvania					58		
Ohio						44	
New York	8		55	5			2
Vermont	10						
Mississippi		14					2
South Car'na.	4	9		1			
Dist. Colu'bia	2						
North Car'na.	4						
Arkansas		12					
Connecticut	2		1	2			8
Virginia	22						
California	10			2			
Oregon	6						
Colorado	2	1	1	2			
Idaho	2						
Wyoming				2			
Montana	2						
Georgia	8	5	3	6			
Maryland	16						
Massach'setts	14			8			
Rhode Island	6			2			
Utah	2						
Nevada	6						
Michigan	16	1	1	4			
West Virg'ia	9			1			
Alabama							
New Jersey	18						20
Tennessee	2	18		4			
Kentucky				24			
Delaware	6						
Total	217	100	60	63	58	44	32

Number of delegates so far chosen, 574.

Whole number in Convention, 756.

Necessary to nominate, 379.

The New York *Tribune*, which takes an impartial view of the contest, asserts that on the second ballot Pennsylvania's 58 votes and 22 of Ohio's will go to Mr. Blaine, and 22 of Ohio's to Mr. Bristow, making their figures stand, Blaine, 297; Bristow, 85.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

Mr. Editor of People's Advocate:

As we appraoch the time for the convening of the National Republican Convention which is to assemble at Cincinnati in June, we are confronted by some considerations that are hard to separate from the future, touching what is to be mould of public sentiment relative to the recently enfranchised people of the South.—Up to this time the Negro has been held in the orbit of his own freedom by means of a strong government in sympathy with him in his new relations to himself, a bar to some extent to the anticipated infringement of his acquired rights and a check upon the people who shape the local government under which he now lives.

Under these circumstances he has had a little time to study the situation, but his condition is yet too novel, and the exercise of his own will has been of too recent date for him to solve the intricate problem of self-government so as to make his action at all times serve to promote his cause to the most perfect ends politically.

The election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States was scarcely of more importance to the Negro when viewed in the *light* of his own statements relative to Negro emancipation than is the Presidential election which is to take place in November next. Touching the freedom of the Negro, hesubordinated the question of emancipation in that trial hour to every other national consideration just as many Republicans make the the rights of the negro a secondary consideration compared with the rights of all other classes.—As a composite number, the Negro is good enough to be hurled at their enemy no matter what cost to himself; but when he is to be counted in with the spoils of office they would sooner affilliate with the Democrats into whose hands on election day they had urged him to forfeit his life in order that they might be elected; and this is the peace-offering of such Republicans to Democrats in ordinary times. All great causes gather to themselves in the hour of success elements that serve it for a time but which are not if it; when Gen. Grant, therefore, ceases to be President of the American people the last link in the chain of influences which gave us emancipation will have been severed from the future and that new Conservatism in the Republican party which has been so vital to a maintenance of justice to the Negro will take entirely new shape. Then it is that we shall see it is one thing to obtain a right, but quite another to maintain it; then the politicians will begin more than ever to bandy and eschew the rights of the colored people. In my opinion the *masses* of Southern people intend to pursue the same course of legislation towards the freedmen that they had under contemplation against the free blacks at the outbreak of the war. For instance: the General Assembly of Virginia the past winter had proposed amendments to the State Constitution, if adopted by the people, will virtually disqualify more than one-half of the Negro voters of the State. I do not mean the amendment proposed which relates to petit larceny; that of itself does not belong to the legislation of the present age, but that I mean, which requires the previous payment of a capitation tax of three dollars before the elector shall be entitled to vote at any election. There is no man outside of the insane asylum of Virginia, but who knows that the recently emancipated Negro of the State is too poor to pay any such tax, but through his weakness and inability the free school system is finally to be broken down; it is most devilish, but still the most possible way of destroying negro education.

General Grant has shown himself to be a true friend to the principles of educating the people under our present free school system as established in the constitution of Virginia; and I believe his known love of justice to all men makes him the strongest Republican in the Republican party for the place he now holds, and I need not stop to qualify the statement. And why is he so strong? because of his loyalty to the great principles of human rights; he has been

tried and not found wanting, and the great heart of the law abiding and loyal millions of the American people, save the politicians, go out in prayer that his love of justice may not depart from the spirit and rule of his successor whoever he may be. The civil rights and political liberties of five million of people may have to be, but ought not to be, trusted to the keeping and direction of any political trimmer, in this hour of their transition, who aspires to the Presidency simply on the ground of availability; neither can the Negro, without some heart burnings, vote for any man who for his own political advancement has discriminated and palliated in favor of wrong when justice to him was a controversy in law.

RED CLOUD.

BALTIMORE, May 15th, 1876.

For The People's Advocate.

THE PISTOL AND BOWIE KNIFE.

Now that the pistol and bowie knife has begun again their murderous work in Mississippi and Louisiana, we may expect again to see the independent press crammed with sensational and unreliable stories about the general uprising of negroes to exterminate the whites. These outrageous lies in the beginning of each election year are manufactured in order to conceal their murderous outrages. For five long years this has continued in the Southern section of our country, until the very ground is reeking with the blood of thousands of its poor and unoffending victims. Can a just GOD look down and permit these abominations to continue? If we ever uttered a prayer wherein our souls craved answer, it is that the people of our country be awakened to a sense of these outrages, and aroused to condemn them by voice and pen. So long as the South continues to openly defy laws of God and Society and to substitute brute force for right and reason, there will ever remain an unsettled state of society, and a low and degrading standard of morality throughout the South. How long will this portion of the country remain blind to her best interest? Does she not know that her wealth lies in her agriculture, and that consequently she must find true resources in her laboring masses? Cannot she realize that that just in proportion as she affords facilities for the advancement and education of these masses, will her wealth increase, and her material interest grow? Not until society is organized upon this basis of just and equal privileges to all can there ever be peace and quiet in the Southern section of our country.

G. W. A.

Whatever may have been the motive for the resent Cabinet changes it is clear that the *quid nuncs* are puzzled. Every one has his theory as a matter of course, but when an attempt is made at its application it goes to the winds. President Grant can do one thing, and that is, keep his own counsel. He has too much strong sense to attempt to set the will of the people at defiance. He is not an Andrew Jackson. Neither is Mr. Conkling nor Mr. Morton a Martin Van Buren with no political individuality or following respectable enough in numbers, or strong enough in principles to make a successful political warfare under fair opportunities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS IN THE HOUSE has reported in favor of Hon. J. H. Rainey, the sitting member from the District of S. C. Mr. Platt's case will probably be the next one reported on. If a fair report is given, Mr. Goode will almost simultaneously with action thereon be found making a bee line for his office in Norfolk.

CENTENNIAL.

At a recent session of the United States Centennial Commission the following resolution offerred by Hon, Robert Lowry, of Iowa, was adopted:

Whereas, The constitution and laws of the United States make no distinction in race, color, or previous condition of servitude; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Director General be requested to recognize the claims of colored men to positions on the police and guard.

If the *Loudoun Enterprise* thinks the Centennial a grand humbug and regards the presence of Fred. Douglass on the grand stand at the opening exercises as an insult to the boasted civilization of the age and the country, what must it think now?

RICHMOND ITEMS.

I find that the editor of the "Advocate," takes issue with me on the repudiation questions. But I dare say that before very long the State of Virginia will agree with me.

The city of Richmond just now is in a great state of excitement over the municipal election to take place tomorrow.

A committee of eighteen nominated the Hon. Jno. Ambler Smith for mayor, against Col. W. C. Carrington the regular Conservative candidates. Smith would not have been nominated had it not been for the fact that the foreign element in the city are dissatisfied over Keiley's defeat; which defeat they claim, came about on account of Keily's religion. Keily himself is working for the regular ticket arduously and earnestly. It is supposed that in return for his defeat, he will represent this district at St. Louis, or be the next Conservative Congressman from this district.

Smith was much opposed by the colored people when first brought out; but from the meetings last night, I think he will secure nearly all the colored votes and about 2,500 white votes. He is very popular among the whites, and particularly the foreign element. Carrington is quoted as having said that the time has come for white and colored native Virginians to come together and root out the foreign element. This of course has excited that portion of the Conservatives and teey are now uniting with the colored voters and Republicans to secure the defeat of Carrington. J. M. Tyler, the nominee for the City Sargeant, is being violently opposed because he is said to be a deserter from the Confederate army. The entire city therefore is stirred from bottom to top over the mixed condition of affairs. If Smith is not elected, he will poll a good vote, and thus increase his popularity." The recent Cabinet charges, are regarded here so indicative of Grants approval of Conkling as his successor in the presidency. The Conklingites are rejoicing. The appointment of Annable over Brady is also looked upon as being a victory of the Conkling men, but Blaine has adherents here, who will stick to him now and always.

The Conservarive Press, favor Tilden. It must be borne in mind, that the Southern people are generally inflationist; but they are willing to sacrifice all their financial theories and planks, to nominate some Democrat who they think will defeat the Republicans.

The Republican party can never succeed in this State until our best men are put forward. We have men in office, who have little or no influence with the masses. Consequently they neither convert Democrats nor hold as a unit, the Republicans. The whole party needs re-organization; and a unity of purpose. No finer opportunity presents itself than now, for the Conervatives in this State can't hold together much longer. Anti-bellum issues are constantly made; so that the Whigs and Democrats cannot much longer bury their former hatred and political animosity under the term "Conservatives." The question is will the Republicans seize hold of this brilliant opportunity, and rescue the State!

W. C. R.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

Gov. Alcorn is said to have the endorsement of the administration as candidate for the Vice Presidency from the South and West.

IS WHEELER the Great Unknown? A prominent Southern Democrat informs a leading Democratic politician that the nomination of Wheeler would give Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana to the Republicans. *Wheel in liners vs.* white liners.

Senator Bayard is now trotted out by the New York World as a Presidential candidate. Give us Bayard. He is just as good a man to be beaten as any one.

The Southern Democrats use every possible opportunity to make a fling at Hancock. The trouble with Hancock is his war record.

The *New York Herald* makes E. B. Washburne "the dark horse in the Presidential fight," sure to win both the nomination at Cincinnati and the election next November. A reformer with an older record than either Bristow or Tilden.

Conkling is marshalling his forces with more than his characteristic skill. It is done bypoliticians trained in the school of Weed and Seward.

Fog Horn Allen blew out, bloated bond holders and the rag baby bounced up again.

Wheeler for President and McCrary for Vice President is one of the latest and best tickets suggested. It lacks one element, probability.

Thurlow Weed thinks there is no fear of such a confusion in the Cincinnati Convention as to result in the renomination of Grant. Right.

The contest between Dr. Jorgensen, white and De Mortie colored for the Republican nomination for Congress in the 4th Va. district waxes warm. At Mecklenburg covrt last week, there was an all day discussion between the friends of the two aspirants, as to their merits. The negroes are in a large majority over the whites in this district.

The *Index and Appeal* calls on the voters of the fourth Congressional district to nominate and elect Mr. De Mortie because he is a colored man. Perfectly consistent for the *Appeal* who believes in the color-line. If either Mr. De Mortie or Dr. Jorgensen is nominated it will be placed on higher grounds than those actuating Conservative politicians and papers.

Roscoe Conkling at 29 was mayor of Utica, N. Y., at 47 he is a prominent candidate for the Presidency. John Ambler Smith at 29 is candidate for mayor of Richmond; at 47 the analogy goes no further.

The Great Unknown! George Alfred Townsend has discovered him. He is from Kentucky, but hails from Iowa. His same is Samuel F. Miller, Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The recent changes in the Cabinet, every one, says is a contract between Cameron and Conkling to secure the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation in the Cincinnati Convention for Conkling. The consideration having been received the question now asked is, can Cameron deliver the goods? Wait three weeks and we'll let you know.

Josiah T. Settle, of Mississippi, delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, and elector on the Republican ticket, is spending a few days in Washington.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The tenth anniversary of Wayland Seminary was celebrated at their new building, Meridian Hill, by addresses, recitations, declamations and singing by the students. At the close of the oratorical and musical exercises there was a collation served, at a late hour the company broke up, the students bearing with them those peculiar feelings experienced only at the approch of vacation.

DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Those delegates who withdrew from the A. M. Green convention, at Lincoln Hall, on the 27th of April, are preparing to issue a call for a convention of the Republicans of the District of Columbia on about the 1st of June, to send two delegates and two alternates to the Cincinnati convention on the 14th proximo. It is claimed that the call will be endorsed by a large number of influential and leading Republicans.

THE PRESIDENCY.

At a gathering of a few well known colored citizens last week, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Pinion, the chances of the various candidates for the Presidency were discussed. An informal ballot showed: Conkling, 3; Morton, 2; Blaine, 2; Bristow, 1; scattering, 2.

ST. AUGUSTINE CHURCH.

This handsome structure, erected at an outlay of $100,000, when entirely completed, will be dedicated on Trinity Sunday, June 11th. The Roman Catholic societies are making extensive preparations to attend the ceremony in large numbers.

A DEAD CONFEDERATE.

Doorkeeper Fitzhugh, the man who regarded his official position in the ex-Confederate House of Representatives, as the *"bigest thing on record,"* and himself as a "bigger man than old Grant," has been given a "ticket of leave" for and indefinite period. Nine months hence will witness the final exit of a large number of Fitzhugh's from the Capital.

SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

We unhesitatingly recommend Wilson Council, of the Sovereigns of Industry, to the favorable consideration of all who favor true economy and thrift in our mode of living. We think the principles underlying the organization both sound and laudable. Upon the cash system "members are enabled to purchase all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise at a liberal discount, say from 10 to 50 per cent. The organization extends throughout the United States, and has a membership between 80 and 1,000. Both male and female are initiated in the order, there being no invidious distinction made in any council. The Wilson Council is in a flourishing condition, numbering some 80 members. Messrs. J. W. Hunter, Solomon Johnson, Cornelius Clark, G. B. Anderson, R. H. Davidge and other well known citizens compose the officers of Wilson Council.

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The People's Advocate.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

THE STAFF AND SCRIP is the title of a very fine illustrated book, which is, in our opinion, the most valuable and instructive work we have seen. Every family should have it. The agent, Rev. Isaac Hullings, can be seen at any time at Mr. A. C. Harmon's store, corner Prince and Royal streets, Alexandria.

Rev. M. D. Williams, of our city, was appointed by the Virginia Baptist Convention, which has held in Lynchburg on the 10th and 12th, to labor in the cause of that church in the North and Northeastern counties of our State. We are personally acquainted with Mr. Williams, therefore we can heartily recommend him to our many friends, and wish him success in his new field of labor.

A HINT TO OUR PULPITS.—We have heard of late considerable complaint by some of our citizens on account of the length of time they are compelled to remain in church. They say, and we think with them, that two hours, or one and a half is too long to keep one in church in the month of August. What think you, Rev. Gentlemen?

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JAS. T. FRY, Proprietor.

I have taken charge of the house formerly known as the Williams' House. It has been thoroughly refurnished and is now open for the accommodation of the public. It is situated in the business portion of the city and couvenient to all of the railroads, depots and steamboat landings. The bar is supplied with the best liquors, wines, brandies and cigars.

Board and Lodging by the Day or Week, at the Cheapest Rates.

Meals at all hours. Barber shop attached.

REPORTED BY THOMAS PERRY,

General Commission Merchant.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

SATURDAY, May 27, 1876.

FLOUR.			
Family, (choice)	8 00	@	8 50
Family	7 50	@	8 00
Extra,	6 75	@	7 00
Superfine	5 50	@	5 75
Fine	4 50	@	4 15
Rye	4 75	@	5 00
WHEAT.			
Choice	1 50	@	1 53
Prime	1 45	@	1 50
Good	1 85	@	1 40
Fair	1 25	@	1 20
Common	1 15	@	1 25
CORN.			
White (old)	55	@	56
Mixed "	54	@	55
Corn Meal	57	@	58
New White	55	@	56
" Yellow	55	@	56
GRAIN.			
Rye	70	@	78
Oats	40	@	46
PLASTER.			
Lump, per ton, (2240 lbs).	3 50	@	3 75
Ground, per 2000 lbs.		@	5 50
Ground, in hired bags		@	6 50
" " new bags		@	7 50
" " Union A Bags		@	8 50
SALT.			
Liverpool fine	2 20	@	2 25
" Ground Alum.	1 20	@	1 25
Syracuse, "		@	
Turk's Island, per bush.	45	@	50
WOOL.			
Tub washed	45	@	47
Fleece washed	38	@	44
Unwashed	31	@	33
BACON.			
Hams,	16	@	16½
Sides	13½	@	14
Shoulders	10½	@	11
Lard	13	@	14
Dressed Hogs	8½	@	9
BUTTER.			
Prime	32	@	33
Medium	25	@	28
Inferior	15	@	20
DRIED FRUIT			
Apples	6½	@	8
Peaches Pealed	12	@	15
" Unpealed	8	@	10
Cherries, (pitted)	14	@	18
Blackberries	7	@	9
Whortleberries	10	@	12
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Chickens per doz	250	@	5 00
FISH.			
Shad per Bbl	13 00	@	14 00
Herring " " (Roe)	10 00	@	10 25
Round Labrador		@	5 75
Split "	6 00	@	700
Mackerel, (No. 3)	9 50	@	10 00
HAY AND STRAW			
Timothy	17 00	@	22 00
Clover	14 00	@	17 00
Rye Straw	12 00	@	16 00
SUNDRIES.			
Eggs	15	@	
Green Apples	2 00	@	3
Irish Potatoes	30	@	
Onions	75	@	
White Beans	60	@	
Veal Calves	4		
Beeswax	29		
Country Soap			
Tallow			
Bones			

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS!

THE

People's Advocate

FOR THE

CENTENNIAL YEAR!

ONE OF THE BEST

ADVERTISING

MEDIUMS.

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

$1.50 a Year.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PRINT

Bill Heads, Cards, Letter Heads, Circulars, Hand Bills, Blanks, Dodgers, Checks, Note Heads, Drafts, Labels, Notes, Visiting Cards, &c. &c

And every description of

PAMPHLET & BOOK WORK,

In the best style and at rates as low as can be done North.

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All communications should be addressed to

THE PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE,

No. 10 Royal Street,

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

R. P. BROOKS. H. B. FRY.

BROOKS & FRY,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Office, No. 814 Broad Street.

RICHMOND, VA.

Practice in all the Courts of Virginia and the District of Columbia.

S. DEALHA...

Is the...

Saving the Marine Band.

In the United States House of Representatives an effort was made to abolish the marine band, which supplies music to the executive mansion and grounds, Mr. Harrison, of Illinois, a Democrat, took upon himself to save the band, and he did it in a speech of which the following is an extract:

I want to see a Democratic President there listening to the music, and I hope to be one of his friends, with my feet on the balustrade and one of his Partagas between my lips. I am opposed to the abolition of the marine band. Think of the Democrats who want to get into the White House. There is the son of the great Empire State, he may be in the White House. I want the marine band there to give him music, and if he should lead a bride to the White House we will play the wedding march and furnish sweet music beneath her chamber window. We have other men for that position, any one of whom would grace the Presidential chair. Are we to deny him the music of the marine band? Never! never! never! We may have one from Ohio [Mr. Kelley—Bill Allen] who never speaks in the Senate without uttering words of wisdom [meaning Senator Thurman]. Are we to have no music for him? No, sir, never! never! never! [Loud laughter as much at the style and manner of the speaker as at the evident blunder of his last remark.] We have, a little west of the Hoosier State, a great Democratic war horse [alluding to Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana], a man who, they say, is a little of a trimmer. He is a trimmer because his mind is so round that he sees both sides of a question, and does not grow wild on any such. He may be in that position, and I may be his friend in the White House, and shall he have no music from the marine band? Never, sir, by my vote—never! never! never!

We may have in that seat, Mr. Chairman, a man who would fill the chair as it was never filled before [alluding to Judge Davis, of the supreme court]—not a single inch of it that will not be filled—a man great in law as in politics, one against whom not a word can be said. Am I to come here from Illinois to attend his inauguration, am I to go with him to the White House, and have no music to aid him in tripping the light fantastic toe? Never, sir—never with my consent—never. There is still another one from your own State, Mr. Chairman; great in arms, great as a civilian [alluding to Gen. Hancock, of Pennsylvania]. He may be there. He will wish to have some memories of the past brought to his mind by martial music. Is it to be denied to him? Shall a marine band be refused to him? By my vote, sir, never, never, never. Then, sir, there is still another, "the Great Unknown." He is coming ten thousand strong from every part of the Union—

Mr. Hardenburgh (Dem., N. Y.)—Parker.

Mr. Harrison—I will call no names. He is all around. The Democratic party is full of "the Great Unknown." When the "Great Unknown" comes there, shall he have no music? Shall no tones come out from those silvery instruments, blown by those gentlemen in scarlet coats, to welcome and introduce the "Great Unknown" to his fellow-citizens? Not by my vote, sir—never! never! never!

As Mr. Harrison sat down, he was greeted with roars of laughter and rounds of applause from both sides of the house. The speech and the ridicule proved too much for the amendment, which was voted down by a large majority.

A Tale of Two Lunatics.

An officer started to a lunatic asylum from Glasgow, having in charge two lunatics, one a physician and the other a female. Both had been adjudged to be of unsound mind and ordered to the asylum. The female went willingly, but the medical man suspected the good things promised him were never to be realized. The sheriff detected his restlessness, and, fearing trouble would result from it, resolved upon an experiment of strategy.

"Come, doctor," said he, "I wish to consult you."

"What's ailing you?" gruffly responded he.

"This woman you see with me," answered the sheriff, "is a little off—that is to say, she is slightly demented, and is ordered to an asylum by a jury"—

"How does that concern me?" interrupted the doctor.

"In this way, sir," said the sheriff; "you are a learned graduate; I, an ignorant officer of the law. Your skill will enable you to take charge of that woman better than I can. You understand human nature; I don't so well. Take her, doctor. Be always on the alert, and you shall have a handsome fee."

The device of the sheriff succeeded admirably. His flattery so worked upon [illegible] doctor as to cause him to [illegible] and put on such [illegible] one who [illegible] himself fatally.

[illegible] miss my church so much as [illegible]," said a lady to her minis[illegible] called upon her during her [illegible] I make Betsy sit at the [illegible] on as the bells begin to [illegible] all me who are going to [illegible] whether they have got any-

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

The Kentucky Republican delegates are solid for Bristow. ....Deleware's Republican delegates have been instructed to vote for Blaine. .....The endeavor of one man to ride 3o5 miles in fifteen hours on thirty California mustangs, on the Fleetwood course, New York, was unsuccessful. The driver gave up blind and exhausted after 226 miles, having been in the saddle eleven hours and 26 minutes. At that time he was but ten minutes behind time, despite the falling rain and heavy track. .....Henry C. Bowen has been expelled from Plymouth church....The Mississippi steamer, Pat Cleburne, exploded her boiler near Shawneetown and burned to the water's edge. Five of the passengers and crew lost their lives and ten were wounded.....Three returning miners were killed and scalped by Indians near the Black Hills.....Kansas Democrats send their delegates to the national convention to work for Hendricks.....Texan rangers attacked a band of Mexican cattle thieves while they were in the act of crossing the Rio Grande with their booty, and succeeded in killing ten of the scoundrels and recapturing some of the stock.....Six of the crew of the schooner Thomas C. Street were lost in Lake Erie by the capsizing of their craft in a squall.

General Crook has started with a force to punish the marauding Indians in the Black Hills.....The Kansas Democratic convention instructed its delegates to the national convention to work for Hendricks..... Two men were killed by a gravel train running off the track near Templeton, Mass.....Three outlaws stopped a stage and two hacks near Dallas, Texas, and compelled the passengers to deliver over their valuables, which they did to the amount of $7,000.

Judge B. Ferris, ex-mayor of Oakland, Cal., committed suicide by jumping from a steamer, having first tied his feet together and taken laudanum. Unfortunate speculations in stocks is supposed to have been the cause ..... The Faulkner-Regare crew beat the City Point crew at Boston by three lengths, in 20.18..... The Austrian premier announces that the peace of Europe is now assured.....The Mexican insurgent, Gen. Diaz, having evacuated Matamoras, Gen. Escobedo occupied the town..... Julia Matthews, the opera singer, died in St. Louis ..... Over five hundred arrests were made in New York city for violation of the Sunday liquor law, which had previously been regarded as a dead letter.....The immense paper box board factory at Whitehead, Me., was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, $75,000..... Ten criminals were flogged at the Newcastle (Del.) jail recently.....An explosion in Dupont's powder mill at Wilmington, Del., caused the death of four men ..... A fire-damp explosion near Scranton, Pa., resulted in the death of one man and the serious injury of four others.

A heavy storm swept over the Northern and Western States, doing much damage. In New Jersey hail stones as large as hen's eggs destroyed much glass and damaged fruit. In Iowa many houses were wrecked by the high wind ..... Attorney-General Pierrepont has been appointed minister to England, *vice* Schenck, resigned. Secretary of War Taft has been appointed attorney-general, and J. Donald Cameron, son of Senator Cameron, has been made secretary of war ..... The English government will not grant amnesty to the Fenian prisoners.....An unknown man and woman, claiming to be married, committed suicide together in a Wilmington (Del.) hotel. No clew was found to their identity.

The Bosnian insurgents claim that their position has been so much improved by their recent victories that they cannot be satisfied with anything less than an absolute independence; and propose shortly forming a provisional government.....Ex-Gov. Joel Parker is the choice of the New Jersey Democrats for President, as indicated in their convention. The platform adopted demands equal political rights for all; the restoration to a gold and silver basis; such reform as will secure a just return for labor, regarding it as the basis of prosperity; economy of administration and the punishment of corruption; charges the party in power with imbecility and corruption, by which means it has brought disgrace upon itself and the country to the verge of ruin; praises the House of Congress for its efforts to expose fraud and reduce expenditures..... Reports from Halifax are to the effect that the Magdalen islands herring fisheries have been very successful this season....The Gloucester (Mass.) fisheries have lost five vessels and forty-seven lives this year.....Thomas Finn, of Waldoboro, Me., who has been deranged for some time, killed his four-year-old daughter, Maud, with an ax, and then escaped to the woods.....A colored man named Barwell Newsome was hanged in Windsor, N. C., for outraging a white woman.

New Hampshire did not instruct her Republican delegates, but most of them are Blaine men.....Illinois sends Blaine delegates..... Nebraska instructed her delegates to vote for Blaine.....Minnesota delegates will advocate Blaine .....Michigan Democrats appointed delegates who favor Tilden.....Dangerous counterfeits of the denomination of $5 are afloat on the following named banks, and persons are advised to refuse all bills of that denomination. The banks will call in all their circulation at once and issue new bills: First National Bank of Chicago, Ill.; Traders' National Bank of Chicago, Ill.; Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, Ill.; First National Bank of Aurora, Ill.; First National Bank of Paxton, Ill.; First National Bank of Peru, Ill.; First National Bank of Galena, Ill. (no such bank)..... Eli Snedham was hanged at Holly Springs, Miss., in the presence of six thousand people, for the murder of Marcus Lewis..... The large Boston clothing house of Beard, Moulton & Daniels has failed.....Hayti is still in an unsettled condition.....Fifty thousand children were in line on "Anniversary day" in Brooklyn, N. Y ..... Four murderers were taken from the sheriff of Abbeville county, S. C., by a crowd of three hundred persons and shot to death.....John Calhoun, of Rochester, N. Y., shot his wife in the back, inflicting a dangerous wound, and then shot himself fatally.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Conkling (Rep.), of New York, introduced a bill to punish the counterfeiting of trade mark goods and sale of or dealing in counterfeiting trade mark goods. Referred.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the House bill authorizing the appointment of receivers of national banks, and for other purposes. Passed.

Mr. Burnside (Rep.), of Rhode Island, called up the Senate bill establishing the rank of paymaster-general, U. S. A. Passed. It fixes the rank of paymaster-general as brigadier-general.

HOUSE.

Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, offered a resolution abolishing the government printing office. After much debate the resolution was adopted.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Naval Appropriation bill. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Whitthorne (Dem.), of Tennessee, reducing the pay of the officers of the navy ten per cent. Rejected.

Mr. Morey (Rep.), of Louisiana, from the committee on public lands, reported back the Senate bill repealing section 2 303 of the revised statutes, making restrictions in the disposal of the public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

Nitro-Glycerine.

In July, 1867, Dr. Mowbray, in a late lecture, said he was sent for by the engineers of the Hoosac tunnel, who were desirous of finding some one who would take charge of the manufacture and use of nitro-glycerine, and be responsible for it. He accepted the position on the condition of having absolute authority to employ and discharge all connected with the use of the explosive, and of managing the operation without interference from anybody.

A preliminary experiment with a charge of six ounces of nitro-glycerine proved so powerful that those who heard the report thought his whole works had blown up. The lecturer gave a very amusing accounnt of his first entrance into the tunnel, carrying a pail filled with cartridges in one hand, his apparatus in the other, and the fuses on his person. All the miners were cleared out, and he proceeded to charge the holes, while the silence of the place was interrupted only by the plash of water trickling through the roof. When all the holes were filled, and the wires connecting them were ominously hanging out of the holes, resembling an exaggeration of rats' tails, a sense of discomfort and anxiety was unavoidable. Everything, however, went off satisfactorily, and the spark from the electric machine exploded all the cartridges. Until the men were drilled sufficiently to be safely intrusted with this business, the lecturer had to go in the tunnel every eight hours, and three of the intervening hours were used up in preparing the charges. Five tons of nitro-glycerine were thus used per month; and for the same amount of rock blasted out, only one life was lost through nitro-glycerine, where thirty or forty were lost through gunpowder. He thought it safe to say that the Hoosac tunnel would never have been completed without nitro-glycerine.

Night on the Silver Mountains.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise* thus describes a silver mountain town at night: The town presented a lively appearance under the bright full moon last night. The sidewalks were so thronged that many persons preferred traveling in the middle of the street to being jostled, particularly as this could be done without danger, few teams being on the streets. In many places the flaming torches of street hawkers were to be seen, and about all these was packed a black mass of humanity visible for a square or more. Street musicians were grinding their organs and sawing upon and twanging their stringed instruments, while men went about ringing bells and talking in a jargon understandable only among themselves and, perhaps, among the more traveled of the "night hawkers." All the dance houses were humming; the lights of the saloons were flashing, and in the faro rooms trade dollars and ivory chips were jingling and rattling. Crowds of ladies were out, and the dry goods stores, with their long rows of gas light, resembled as many bazars in some great national or international fair. Lovers were abroad in scores. Young men who could think of nothing else to say to their sweethearts doubtless were able to speak of the cloudless sky, the white peaks lifting their heads on all sides like ghosts, and the dark canyons dividing and encircling the peaks, with something in regard to the white deserts, lying like lakes far away in the east.

Chapped hands, face, pimples, ringworms, saltrheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using JUNIPER TAR SOAP. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.—*Com.*

People who don't want to lend money had better be shy of the new currency. It jingles, you know, and you can't look a fellow in the face and say "I haven't any small change about me."

Something that Concerns Everybody.

Among the crowd of proprietary medicines that seek acceptance from the public through the advertising columns of the press, there is now and then one which deserves the recommendation of the editorial fraternity. In such instances, and in no other, we feel at liberty, and in fact deem it almost a duty, to express a favorable opinion of the article. We have been asked repeatedly if Hale's Honey o Horehound and Tar was really a specific for coughs and colds, and have had no hesitation in giving an affirmative reply. What we have said privately to friends and acquaintances, there can be no impropriety in reiterating in print. It is an excellent medicine. No one who has taken it as a remedy for ailments of the throat and lungs, or has observed its effect on others in cases of this nature, can entertain any doubt of its curative power.—*Hartford Times.*

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will give more relief in cases of chronic rheumatism, no matter how severe, than any other article known to medical men. Used internally and externally.

Thanks "from the Depths of the Heart."

WELLINGTON, Lorain Co., O., Aug. 24, 1874.
Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your medicines—Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—have proved of the greatest service to me. Six months ago no one thought that I could possibly live long. I had a complication of diseases—scrofula, manifesting itself in eruptions and great blotches on my head that made such sores that I could not have my hair combed without causing me much suffering; also causing swollen glands, tonsils enlarged, enlarged or "thick neck," and large and numerous boils. I also suffered from a terrible chronic catarrh, and in fact I was so diseased that life was a burden to me. I had tried many doctors with no benefit. I finally procured one-half dozen bottles of your Golden Medical Discovery and one dozen Sage's Catarrh Remedy and commenced their use. At first I was badly discouraged, but after taking four bottles of the Discovery I begun to improve, and when I had taken the remaining I was well. In addition to the use of Discovery I applied a solution of iodine to the goiter or thick neck, as you advise in pamphlet wrapping, and it entirely disappeared. Your Discovery is certainly the most wonderful blood medicine ever invented. I thank God and you from the depths of my heart for the great good it has done me.

Very gratefully,
MRS. L. CHAFFEE.

Most medicines which are advertised as blood purifiers and liver medicines contain either mercury, in some form, or potassium and iodine variously combined. All of these agents have strong tendency to break down the blood corpuscles and debilitate and otherwise permanently injure the human system, and should therefore be discarded. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, on the other hand, being composed of the fluid extracts of native plants, barks and roots, will in no case produce injury, its effects being strengthening and curative only. Sarsaparilla, which used to enjoy quite a reputation as a blood purifier, is a remedy of thirty years ago, and may well give place, as it is doing, to the more positive and valuable vegetable alteratives which later medical investigation and discovery have brought to light. In scrofula or king's evil, white swellings, ulcers, erysipelas, swelled neck, goiter, scrofulous inflammation, mercurial affections, old sores, eruptions of the skin, and sore eyes, as in all other blood diseases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has shown its great remedial powers, curing the most obstinate and intractable cases. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

It is often remarked by strangers visiting our State that we show a larger proportion of good horses than any other State in the Union. This, we tell them, is owing to two principal reasons: In the first place, we breed from the very best stock; and in the second place, our people use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*, which, in our judgment, are of incalculable advantage.

Oily substances always aggravate skin diseases. Ointments are therefore rather hurtful than beneficial. GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP, which opens, instead of clogging the pores with grease, has, as might have been expected, widely superseded oleaginous compounds as a remedy for scorbutic affections. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, N. Y.

Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye produces no metallic luster.

Don't Throw Away your Money.—TO THE PUBLIC.—For over 28 years DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT has been sold; every bottle has been warranted, and not one has been returned. Thousands of certificates of its wonderful curative properties can be seen at the Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. It will do all, and more, than it is recommended for. It is perfectly safe to take internally. It cures Cholera, Croup, Dysentery, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Sprains, Old Sores, Cuts, etc. Sold by the Druggists.

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People need never suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they feel the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	09¼@	11
Common to Good Texans	08@	08
Milch Cows	40 00@	75 00
Hogs—Live	08@	08
Dressed	09¼@	09¾
Sheep	06¾@	07¼
Lambs	90@	14
Cotton—Middling	12¾@	12¾
Flour—Extra Western	5 55@	7 00
State Extra	5 45@	7 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 20@	1 30
No. 2 Spring	1 23@	1 23
Rye—State	94@	9 ¾
Barley—State	1 00@	1 10
Barley—Malt	1 40@	1 40
Oats—Mixed Western	33@	43
Corn—Mixed Western	62@	62¼
Hay, per cwt	60@	1 05
Straw, per cwt	55@	1 15
Hops	75@—12 @19	olds 04@ 06
Pork—Mess	20 50@	20 50
Lard	12¼@	12¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	26 00@	27 00
" No. 2, new	15 50@	15 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	4 25@	5 25
Herring, Scaled, per box	24@	24
Petroleum—Crude	08¼@08¾	Refined, 14¼
Wool—California Fleece	29@	28
Texas "	20@	24
Australian "	43@	46
Butter—State	24@	30
Western Dairy	25@	32
Western Yellow	20@	20
Western Ordinary	16@	20
Cheese—State Factory	08@	13
State Skimmed	04@	05
Western	05@	12
Eggs—State	15@	15
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1 37@	1 37
Rye—State	91@	93
Corn—Mixed	58@	64
Barley—State	84@	84
Oats—State	38@	80
BUFFALO.		
Flour	6 15@	10 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 25@	1 25
Corn—Mixed	54@	54
Oats	37@	38
Rye	64@	65
Barley	1 00@	1 10
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	12¾@	12¾
Flour—Extra	8 75@	8 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 20@	1 20
Rye	78@	78
Corn—Yellow	50@	50
Oats—Mixed	45@	46
Petroleum	08¾@	08¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Beef Cattle—Extra	04@	07
Sheep	06¾@	07¾
Hogs—Dressed	11¾@	12¾
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 00@	8 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 22@	1 24
Rye	85@	87
Corn—Yellow	61@	62
Mixed	60@	60
Oats—Mixed	37@	40
Petroleum—Crude	10¾@10¾	Refined, 14¼
WATERTOWN, MASS.		
Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	4 75@	9 00
Sheep	2 50@	7 00
Lambs	3 00@	6 50

25 FANCY CARDS, all styles, with name, 10c., post-paid. J. B. Husted, Nassau, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

50 Mixed Cards, with name, 25 cts. Samples for 3 ct. stamp. J. MINKLER & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

20 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

$10 to $25 per day. Send for Chromo Catalogue. J. H. BUFFORD'S SONS, Boston, Mass.

ASTHMA. The only sure remedy. Trial package free. L. SMITHNIGHT, Cleveland, O

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

25 FANCY Cards, 7 Silver, with name, 10 cts choice. A. TRAVER & Co., North Chatham, N. Y.

6 VERY desirable NEW ARTICLES for Agents. Mf'd by G. J. CAPEWELL & Co., Ubeshire, Conn.

Profitable, Pleasant work; hundreds now employed; hundreds more wanted. M. N. LOVELL, Erie, Pa.

25 JET CALLING CARDS, with name in gold, 20 cents. J. K. HARDER, Malden Bridge, N. Y.

50 CARDS, Floral, etc., with name, 20 cts. Agents wanted. Hunt & Co., Newburyport, Mass.

$5 to $20 a day at home. Samples worth $1 sent free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

WANTED AGENTS. *Samples and Outfit free. Better than Gold.* A. COULTER & CO., Chicago

A FORTUNE can be made without cost or risk. Combination forming. Particulars free. Address J. B. BURGES, Manager, Rawlins City, Wyoming.

$5 to $10 a day sure. Particulars free. N. Y. Star says it "is reliable & reliable. He offers Agents extraordinary inducements."

WANTED—An Active Agent to manage the exclusive sale of Cigars in every county. Address N. Y. TOBACCO CO., 38 Renwick Street, New York.

AGENTS 23 subscribers in one day. Best literary paper. Only $1.50 a year. Three $10 chromos free. ALLYNTON & SPOHRER, Pubs., Phila., Pa.

$300 PER MONTH GUARANTEED. Business first-class. Agents wanted every where. Address, with stamp, T. S. PAGE, Toledo, O.

AGENTS WANTED.—Twenty 9x11 Mounted A Chromos for $1. 2 samples by mail, post-paid, 25c. CONTINENTAL CHROMO CO., 37 Nassau St., New York.

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